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menced to embark and are leaving Tripoli without delay. The arrival at Tripoli of Ottoman military transports, the serious consequences of the sending of which the Royal Government had not failed to point out previously to the Ottoman Government, cannot but aggravate the situation and impress on the Royal Government the strict and absolute obligation of providing against the perils resulting therefrom.

The Italian Government, therefore, finding itself forced to think of the guardianship of its dignity and its interests, has decided to proceed to the military occupation of Tripoli and Cyrenaica. This solution is the only one Italy can decide upon, and the Royal Government expects that the Imperial Government will in consequence give orders so that it may meet with no opposition from the present Ottoman representatives, and that the measures which will be the necessary consequence may be effected without difficulty. Subsequent agreements would be made between the two governments to settle the definitive situation arising therefrom. The Royal Ambassador in Constantinople has orders to ask for a peremptory reply on this matter from the Ottoman Government within twenty-four hours from the presentation of the present document, in default of which the Italian Government will be obliged to proceed to the immediate execution of the measures destined to ensure the occupation.

Pray add that the reply of the Porte within the aforesaid limit of twenty-four hours must be communicated to us through the intermediary of the Turkish Embassy in Rome also.

SAN GIULIANO.

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THE TURKISH REPLY TO ITALIAN ULTIMATUM REGARDING TRIPOLI.

*September 29, 1911.*

The Royal Embassy understands the many difficulties of the circumstances which made it impossible for Tripoli and Cyrenaica to share in the benefit of progress. An impartial examination of conditions does, in effect, suffice to establish that the constitutional Ottoman Government could not be held responsible for the existence of a situation created by the former régime. This being accepted, the Sublime Porte, in reviewing the course of events of the past three years seeks, but without avail, those circumstances in which it is claimed she has shown herself hostile to Italian enterprises relating to Tripoli and Cyrenaica. On the contrary, it has always appeared to her normal and reasonable that Italy should

cooperate with her capital and industrial activity to the regeneration of that part of the Empire. The Imperial Government is conscious of having shown favorable disposition each time it was confronted by propositions conceived in that spirit.

The Ottoman Government also has examined and generally settled in the most friendly way every claim and all other questions laid before it by the Royal Embassy. Is it necessary to add that in doing this it obeyed dictates so often manifested to cultivate and maintain relations of trust and of friendship with the Italian Government? In short, it was this sentiment alone which again inspired it, when it proposed most recently to the Royal Embassy an arrangement based upon economic concessions likely to furnish to Italian activity a vast field for operation in said provinces; in setting as the only limitation to these concessions the dignity and the superior interests of the Empire, as well as the treaties actually in force, the Ottoman Government gave expression to its sentiments of conciliation without, however, losing sight of the treaties and conventions that pledge the Ottoman Government to other Powers, and whose international worth would be forfeited by the will of one party.

Regarding the question of order and of security, both in Tripoli and in Cyrenaica, the Ottoman Government, well posted to appreciate the situation, can only prove, as it has already had the honor to do, all lack of reason which might justify apprehension regarding the fate of Italian subjects and of other foreigners therein established. Not only is there at this time no agitation in these countries and even less of inflaming propaganda, but the officers and other agencies of Ottoman authority have as their mission the safeguarding of order, a mission which they perform conscientiously.

As regards the presence in Tripoli of Ottoman military transports, which the Royal Embassy takes for its text to deduce from it the possibility of ominous consequences, the Sublime Porte believes it necessary to observe that it is question of a single transport whose expedition antedates by several days the note of September 26, independent of the fact that this expedition had no troops on board, could have had no other but a reassuring effect upon the people.

Reduced to its essential terms the actual disagreement resides in the absence of guarantee likely to reassure the Italian Government regarding the economic expansion of interests in Tripoli and in Cyrenaica. By not resorting to an act so grave as a military occupation, the Royal Government will find the Sublime Porte quite agreeable to the removal of the disagreement.

Therefore, in an impartial spirit, the Imperial Government requests that the Royal Government be good enough to make known to it the nature of these guarantees, to which it will readily consent if they are not to affect its territorial integrity. To this end it will refrain, during the parleys from modifying in any manner whatever the present situation of Tripoli and of Cyrenaica in military matters; and it is to be hoped that, yielding to the sincere disposition of the Sublime Porte, the Royal Government will acquiesce in this proposition.

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CONVENTION AS TO CAPE SPARTEL LIGHT-HOUSE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES, AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, FRANCE, GREAT BRITAIN, ITALY, THE NETHERLANDS, PORTUGAL, SPAIN AND SWEDEN AND NORWAY, AND MOROCCO.<sup>1</sup>

*Signed at Tangier, May 31, 1865; ratifications exchanged February 14, 1867.*

[Translation.]

In the name of the only God. There is no strength nor power but of God.

His excellency the President of the United States of America; and his majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia; his majesty the King of the Belgians, her majesty the Queen of Spain, his majesty the Emperor of the French; her majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; his majesty the King of Italy; his majesty the King of the Netherlands; his majesty the King of Portugal and the Algarves; his majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, and his majesty the Sultan of Morocco and of Fez, moved by a like desire to assure the safety of navigation along the coasts of Morocco, and desirous to provide of common accord the measures most proper to attain this end, have resolved to conclude a special convention, and have for this purpose appointed their plenipotentiaries, to wit,

His excellency the President of the Republic of the United States, Jesse Harlan McMath, Esquire, his consul general near his majesty the Sultan of Morocco;

His majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and of Bohemia Sir John Hay Drummond Hay, commander of the very honorable order

<sup>1</sup> U. S. Compilation of Treaties in Force, 1904, p. 558.